

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1879.

This proceeding, like in kind with hundreds of others which have occurred in this state and in the south, is made the occasion of reprobation and denunciation on the part of the Democratic press. The Raleigh *Observer* was mild and faltering and hesitating in dealing with the occasion itself, but took quite broad grounds in dealing with the general subject of interfering with the Rights of citizens at the polls. Our neighbor of the *Star*, on the other hand was open mouthed, and denounced the proceedings of the Yazoo Democrats as "offense inexorable and enormous," as a "gross outrage upon free citizenship," as a "high-handed and lawless measure," as a "disgrace to the party of the south," and that in the "principle of Yazoo prevail and in every section, only men of the dominant party would be allowed to become candidates." On reading these fervid declarations the question which

There are no means of knowing certainly the number of dogs in this state, but there are 480 taxed in this city, and those who know about it think that not half are taxed. So there are probably 1,000 dogs in this city of about 200,000 people. This is one dog to every twenty persons. The same rate applied to the state would give 500,000 dogs to the whole state. But as the old saying is "that every rich man has a dog and every poor man has seven," there are probably more dogs in the state than there are sheep. If every dog killed one sheep there would very soon be no sheep. But a dog addicted to the habit of killing sheep kills a good many in a year. There is so much destruction of sheep by dogs that the profitable industry of sheep culture is ruined, and no money can be made on what would otherwise be a profitable business.

Goldboro Mail.—A number of colored people here met in the coal house on the 2d instant, and organized a Colored Teachers' Association for Wayne county. It resolved to hold regular monthly meetings, when it is proposed to consider questions pertaining to the subject of education and the best means of imparting instruction.

1. Furnishing logs, lumber, cross-ties, cord wood, etc., by the railroad hands, and hauled by the company, to the exclusion of other persons;
2. Hiring mules and carts to the company at an exorbitant price;
3. Furnishing meal and corn to convicts at an exorbitant price;
4. Putting up ice for his personal use with railroad hands;
5. Taking an official position to control elections;
6. Running free trains to political conventions;
7. Giving free passage to favorites;
8. Delivering freight free of charge;
9. Paying large sums to lawyers.

These charges appear to have been preferred to the General Assembly, and a committee of three to have been appointed to make an investigation, which Mr. Allen asserts whitewashed the railroad officials. They made a report of 52 pages, which was Doc. 27, of legislative reports.

Here is what Mr. Allen first proposed:

A few extracts from the petition:

GENERAL GRANT—Your *Presidency* very kind, but there could be no one so *displeased* in me, than you, *my dear friend*, as I am, to have the office of President again, as it has ever been held by any man. There are others who have *claim* to the gratification of home and who have *claim* to the honor, who are worthy, and to the *honor*, not to the *honor*, no *claim* to the office. It is a place of *distinction*, a place of hardship and responsibility. When I was a younger man the hardships were *severe* and *severe* *severe* to me, but I have *learned* now.

THE VICKERY—There is a *great* man and your *experience* would be *valuable*.

GENERAL GRANT—No man *knows* what the *Presidency* means *more* than I do, from *experience*. I have *held* my share of it—have had *all* the honors that can be or should be given to any citizen, and there are many still distinguished men who have *enjoyed* it.

It will be seen that Gen. Grant is not late candidacy again for the *same* *same*.

BEST

may 4-17 16 Beaver street, New York

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1879.

THE SPRAGUE SENSATION.

The Facts in the Case of the Sensational Affair at the Sprague Mansion.

Special Telegram to the Inter Ocean.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13.—Pursuant to instructions from the Washington

to investigate the recent unfortunate affair which has gained so much publicity, and after a thorough inquiry among those persons most familiar with the incidents and associated circumstances, have found

[The first part of the report of Mr. Curtis, the Washington correspondent of the Inter Ocean, is to the effect that on account of Mr. Sprague's personal habits, occasioned in part by his financial reverses, the family has not been a happy one for several years, that Mrs. Sprague has spent but a small portion of her time with him, and that she has lived mainly at her own residence, Edgewood, in Washington, where Sprague has sometimes visited her, and usually the summer months at Canochet on the Narragansett. Mr. Sprague's residence; that the difficulty at this mansion with Linck the German tutor was largely the tutor's fault, and that Sprague finally ordered him out of the house.]

We now give Mr. Curtis's own language.

Governor Sprague was in Maine attending to business the greater portion of the week, and during his absence Mrs. Sprague received several guests, who came by her invitation. These were Mr. Martin, of Albany, an invalid, with his wife and daughter, and another lady who accompanied them.

SENATOR CONKLING ARRIVED AT PROVIDENCE A WEEK AGO SATURDAY, and spent some time with Senator Anthony at his residence here. He is one of the counsel engaged in settling the affairs of the Sprague Manufacturing Company, and attended several consultations with other interested persons while in this city. On Wednesday he went to Narragansett Pier, and arrived at the Sprague residence late in the afternoon. After dinner Mrs. Sprague sent to the hotel for his baggage, and he decided to remain as her guest over Sunday, when he expected to return to New York.

All gossip to the effect that Senator Conkling's intimacy with Mrs. Sprague had alienated her husband is false, and I am told by her friends here that the families had exchanged visits for several years, that

MRS. CONKLING AND MRS. SPRAGUE ARE IN CORRESPONDENCE, and that Senator Conkling and Mr. Sprague were always, until this affair, as intimate as men of such opposite tastes and dispositions could be.

Sprague engaged Conkling as attorney in settling his affairs, and I am told that Conkling has performed a great deal of legal labor in that connection without compensation, as a friendly act. He has many times, their mutual friends say,

endeavored to persuade Sprague to recover himself

and break off drinking, and at different times has been of great service in collecting money for the Sprague estate, which otherwise would not have been collected. Mischievous people have several times put into Sprague's hands newspaper gossip about Conkling's relations with his wife, but he indignantly repudiated all suggestions of impropriety.

Senator Conkling expected to have a business consultation with Sprague upon the latter's return from Maine last week. Sprague arrived late Thursday night, and retired without notifying any member of the family of his return. His apartments are remote from those occupied by his wife and her guests. He slept until about noon of Friday, and upon making his appearance downstairs, learned incidentally that the German tutor, to whom he had taken such a dislike, was still about the place. This made him very angry, and

WITH HIS MORNING POTIONS, HIS ANGER INCREASED.

He drove to Narragansett Pier in a buggy, stopped at several places, and returned home about 2 o'clock. At every place he visited he had something to say about the "Dutchman," as he called his son's tutor, and seemed to be very indignant because his wife had not dismissed him. Upon his arrival home he sought and poured a torrent of abuse upon her for keeping the German, and there was a very stormy and unfortunate scene in the parlor, of which Senator Conkling and the other guests were witnesses.

CONKLING WAS DRAWN INTO IT IN HIS EFFORT TO QUIET SPRAGUE, and the latter was very abusive to him. He seemed to think that his wife and her friends were all in a conspiracy to defend the German against him. This scene was only partly witnessed by the guests, and the participants declined to make any statements for publication; but the accepted story among those who seem to be informed is, that Sprague, enraged at Conkling's interference, ordered him to leave the house. All the numerous versions of the affair agree in this particular, but just what was said is not known. Sprague was also threatening to shoot everybody who interfered with his wrath. Just at the time,

THE GERMAN TEACHER, WHO WAS THE CAUSE OF ALL THE DISTURBANCE, APPEARED

on the scene, having been sent for by Mrs. Sprague, but he was warned by a servant, and at once fled in the carriage which had brought him, but did not escape until sent for by Sprague, who grabbed his gun, and, jumping into a buggy, gave chase, but Linck succeeded in reaching his boarding place and fled into the kitchen, his landlady telling Sprague that he was not there. In the meantime the excited occupants of Canochet were discussing what was to be done.

MRS. SPRAGUE SAID THAT AFTER THE LANGUAGE ADDRESSED HER BY HER

HUSBAND

she could not remain in his house, and her guests decided to go at once to a hotel. There was a carriage at the door, and Senator Conkling assisted Mr. Martin, the invalid, with the ladies, to it; they drove to the hotel. Mrs. Sprague collected a few articles in a portmanteau and drove in her own carriage to the Tower House, leaving her maid to pack her trunks. The next day she came to Providence, and has since remained here.

After seeing the Martins safely off, and directing the servants to send his trunks to the railroad station, Senator Conkling started away on foot, carrying an umbrella in his hand. He stopped at a popular restaurant to take lunch. As he was waiting he saw Governor Sprague driving up the street at a fair pace, and he stepped out and stopped him. Conkling spoke in a low voice, so that nothing he said was audible to the bystanders, but

CONKLING HAS SINCE TOLD HIS FRIENDS WHAT HE DID SAY.

It was reproaching Sprague for his own treatment of his wife and her friends, and reminding him not to do injury to Linck. Among other things he told Sprague he was acting like an insane man.

Sprague is very sensitive over some efforts of his friends to get him into an amicable settlement, and took great offense at Conkling's remark, replying in a very loud tone and furious manner, that he was not going to be called crazy or interfered with by any man. He soon drove away, and Conkling returned to the restaurant, and the lunch of crackers and butter and cheese was served.

Conkling, taking the train for Providence, where he met Senator Anthony's guest, Senator Anthony is the editor of the Providence Journal, and when it was found that false and exaggerated statements were being telegraphed abroad about the affair, a simple paragraph setting the facts was written and furnished the Associated Press.

SENATOR CONKLING NEVER SAW THE GERMAN TEACHER IN HIS LIFE, and never had any communication with him before or since these occurrences.

The above is the true story of the affair, and the fact of being as has been reported, it was simply a disgraceful exhibition of temper by a drunken man.

CURTIS.

THE REFUGEEES IN KANSAS.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader prints the first letter from John Brown Jr., who is investigating the condition of the colored refugees from the Southern States. He reports upon two colonies. One has settled some 40 miles southwest of Topeka, upon four sections of State University land, which will make forty-two homesteads for 64 families. The land is excellent, but has no timber. They have made a beginning in its cultivation, but will need not before winter sets in. The land will cost them \$245 and acre, of which the first payment must be made this fall, but the remainder may run for 19 years to the final payment, bearing 7 per cent. interest. The second colony has located upon Indian Reservation lands, which are open to settlement. There are 300 in this colony, and many of the men will find employment on farms in the neighborhood, but it will be a good while before they can gather a crop of their own planting. Mr. Brown says that many of the refugees are sending back word to their friends in the South not to come to Kansas until they have means to support themselves for at least one year. All the testimony shows that the cause of the exodus was "a condition of increasing poverty, distrust, and constant fear, with no hope of its becoming better for themselves or their children; but, instead, the conviction was forced upon them that absolute slavery was to be the fate of those who do not get away."

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See Orders and Purchasers \$1000.

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1000 BUSHELS of various brands.

250 BUSHELS SUGAR, of sundry grades

150 Boxes MEAT, Hams, Shoulders

1000 LBS. Sides, Shins, Bellies

200 Hhds and 2000 Molasses

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135 Acres of Land in Haden County, one

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RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

Company.

Office General Superintendent,

Wilmington, N. C., June 18, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday June 15th 1879,

Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad

will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street

Depot at 7:10 A. M.

Arrive Weldon at 1:10 P. M.

Leave Weldon at 3:32 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front St.

Depot at 9:33 P. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave

Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 5:00 P. M.

Daily and Tuesday, Thursday and Satur-

day at 4:00 A. M. Returning, leave Tarboro

at 1:00 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednes-

day and Friday at 5:30 P. M.

The Day Train makes close connection at

Weldon for all points North via Bay Line,

daily except Sunday, and daily via Rich-

mond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at

Weldon for all points North via Richmond.

Sleeping Cars attached to all Night

Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

Je 15-17

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Au-

gusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 13, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, June 15th, the fol-

lowing schedule will be run on this

road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—

(Daily.)

Leave Wilmington..... 9:05 A. M.

Arrive Florence..... 1:25 P. M.

Leave Florence..... 3:50 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 8:20 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington..... 10:13 P. M.

Arrive Florence..... 2:50 A. M.

Arrive at Columbia..... 9:00 A. M.

Leave Columbia..... 6:00 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 6:50 A. M.

This Train stops only at Flemington,

Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Augusta (via Columbia),

should take Night Express Train from Wil-

ilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains

for Charleston and Augusta;

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't.

Je 13-17.

Carolina Central Rail-

way Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT,

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 16, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, 16th instant, the

following schedule will be operated on

this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS

TRAIN

Leave Wilmington at 6:30 A. M.

No. 1. Arrive at Hamlet at 7:30 P. M.

Charlotte at 8:15 A. M.

Leave Charlotte at 8:30 A. M.

No. 2. Arrive at Hamlet at 2:30 P. M.

Wilmington at 1:00 P. M.

SHELBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT &

PASSENGER AND EXPRESS

No. 3. Leave Charlotte 7:30 A. M.

Arrive at Shelby 11:15 A. M.

Leave Shelby 12:15 P. M.

No. 4. Arrive at Charlotte 3:30 P. M.

The above Trains have Passenger accom-

modations, and are the only ones per-

mitted to

